

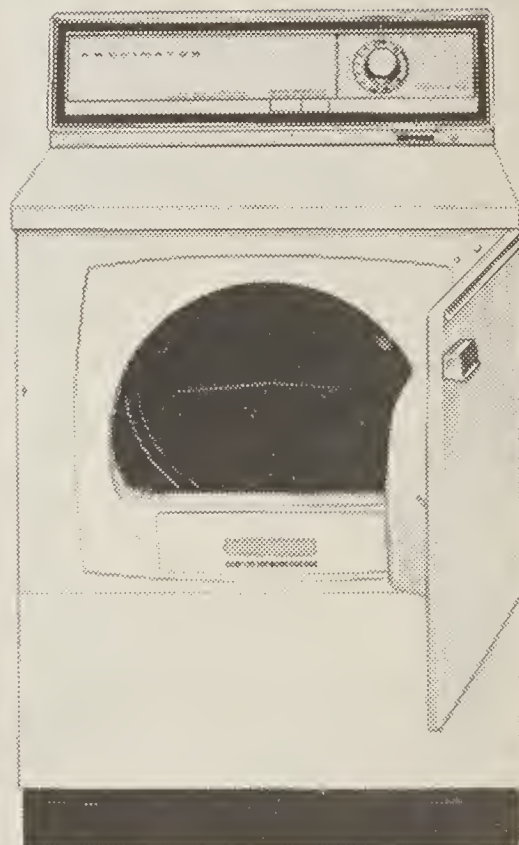
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The **CAROLINA** **FARMER**

Owned by North Carolina's
Rural Electric Cooperatives

September
1963



You save ironing 4 ways . . . with this new **Kelvinator** dryer!

You iron far less when this new Kelvinator dries your clothes.

All in one unit, it combines all the latest advances to prevent or eliminate wrinkles.

First, it never bakes in wrinkles. Automatically, it senses the amount of moisture in your clothes and shuts itself off when they are dried just the way you want them.

Timed drying is also available for damp drying and gentle no-heat fluffing.

Second, a special wash-wear cycle removes wrinkles from wash-wear, but retains all of the preset creases.

Third, Kelvinator smooths and fluffs away wrinkles with a 10-minute cool tumble at the end of each cycle.

Fourth, a buzzer sounds to tell you when drying is done so you can remove clothes right away and prevent re-wrinkling. (Kelvinator engineers felt a buzzer was needed because

the dryer operates so quietly. You can adjust the sound level of the buzzer or shut it off entirely.)

Such an advanced dryer is possible because of the Kelvinator Constant Basic Improvement program. It's another way American Motors brings you more *real value* just as in Rambler cars.

Why just dry your clothes any longer — when you can dry them and save ironing, too?



Kelvinator

Division of AMERICAN MOTORS CORPORATION, Detroit 32, Michigan
Dedicated to Excellence in Rambler Automobiles and Kelvinator Appliances



THE POOR HOUSE?

Dear Sir:

Thank you so much for the very interesting magazine, *THE CAROLINA FARMER*, which comes to us each month and also for the pages devoted to the homemaker.

We are members of the Blue Ridge EMC, with headquarters in Lenoir. Our only child built a new house last year just below our old home and the house is completely electrified—including heat—and we are enjoying having plenty of outside lights, barn lights (we do not farm on our ten acres, but we do have a show horse and ponies) and lots of outlets for lamps and appliances. When I wanted to defrost the freezer quickly this summer, I used the infra-red lamp to hurry the melting along and it worked.

Both families have freezers, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, toasters, mixers, fry pans, grills, table bakers, deep fryers, pressing irons. Our son has a disposal, electric can opener and razors. One of the joys of electric power was the installation at Marion's Ham House (our place of business) of the night light which certainly eliminated going out at night and

turning on a couple of small fixtures over the doors.

I was raised up North and we cooked with gas until I married and came to North Carolina. Then I got my first electric range and what a pleasure it was to use and how easy to keep clean.

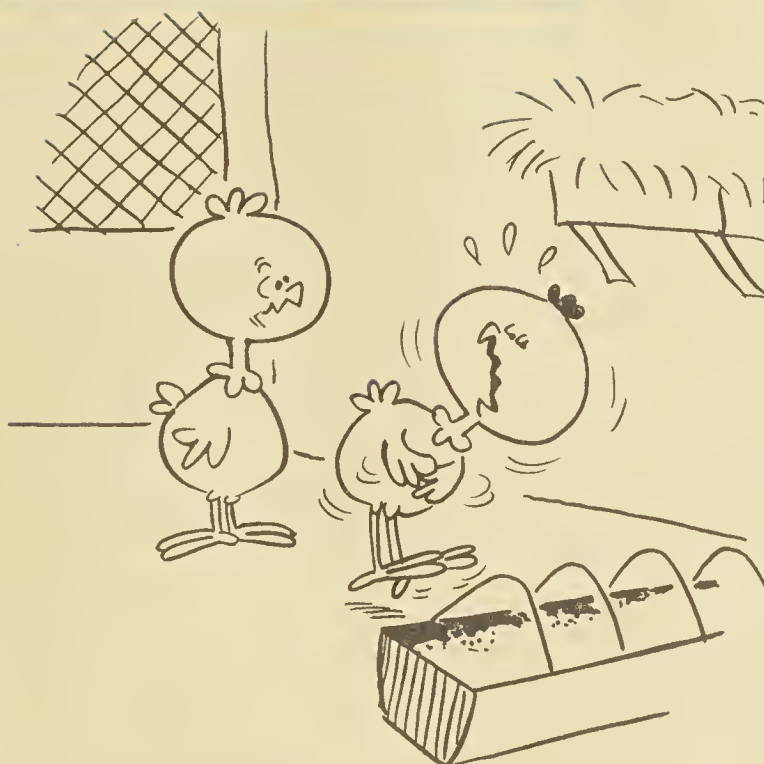
I can well remember my parents throwing their hands up in horror when I told them we cooked with electricity, for power in Philadelphia and Baltimore at that time was too expensive for them. It

was hard to convince them that it was so reasonable down here, and I am sure they never really believed that my bills were so low. They were sure we were headed for the poor house using so much power.

Mrs. J. Coke Marion
Marion's Ham House
Glade Valley, N. C.

Our thanks to Mrs. Marion for one of the nicest letters we've gotten in many a moon.—THE EDITORS

GERTRUDE by Ted Trogdon



"Yikes! Wait'll you get a craw full of this stuff!"

SEE YOUR NEAREST KELVINATOR DEALER TODAY

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WINDSOR
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Regulation, Not Insulation

Utilities Commissioner Thomas Eller recently had some words to say about utility regulation—and what it could and could not do. In a nutshell, Eller said that even if you have plenty of good laws, a powerful regulatory commission and a good staff of experts, you still might not accomplish the job of properly regulating utilities.

Why? Because commissions are seldom self-innervating. Unless they are prodded by active consumer groups, they are apt to accept the status quo.

A blatant example of this occurred in Virginia recently. A commissioner acknowledged that Virginia Electric & Power Company was earning more than the 5.87 percent rate of return previously authorized by the commission. But, said the commissioner, "If they don't go over seven, we don't bother them."

In addition, regulatory bodies sometimes give power companies a built-in defense when someone questions their rates or other activities. They brush aside criticism with "we're regulated."

When the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association released its study of power company overcharges early last spring, utility executives cried "absurd" and "deliberately false." Typical was the comment of a South Carolina Electric & Gas official: "All our rates have been set by the appropriate regulatory agencies."

For contrast, look at what's happened in Texas. Since announcement of the study on overcharges, four of the some dozen private power companies serving that state have lowered their rates. *And Texas is a state that doesn't have a commission to regulate power companies.* Without a commission to insulate them from the public, they have been more sensitive to public demands.

Two things are clear. Regulation should regulate, not insulate or protect. And it's up to the public to see that it does.

The CAROLINA FARMER

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THE COVER—People aren't the only ones who find the cool, crisp days of fall to be a busy time of the year. The little fellow featured in this month's cover photo has been frightfully busy these last few weeks . . . you've probably seen him scampering round 'neath the branches in the old pecan grove. We're just glad he took a "break" long enough for photographer Jack Dermid of Wilmington to snap his camera and catch this appealing shot.

FEATURES

- 3 THE MAIL BOX
We hear from friends
- 5 THE FRONT PORCH
By Dick Pence
- 18 THE CAROLINA HOMEMAKER
By Jennie Layne
- 20 THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE
About friends
- 22 AROUND THE HOUSE
By Archie Hathcock

ARTICLES

- 11 MIRACLE OF THE FOREST
1963 State Fair
- 12 HAM WHAT AM
Rural industry makes good
- 16 THE HOMEWORK TWIST
Light for studying

NEWS

- 6 TARHEEL RURAL LINES
By J. C. Brown, Jr.
- 8 ON REGULATION
. . . and monopolies
- 10 'NOT FOR SALE'
S. C. co-op owners speak

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I'VE finally gained a distinction no one else can claim. I'm the only kid in my block who was born in St. Luke's Hospital.

If you don't know where St. Luke's Hospital

is, you just haven't been paying attention. St. Luke's is in Aberdeen, S. D., and is where the now-famous Fisher quint's are residing.

My sister who lives in Aberdeen (and who's the mother of three boys—born one at a time—delivered by the same doctor who delivered the quint's) reports that things probably will never be the same up that way again.

For one thing, reporters from all over the country flocked to town to cover the blessed event. The Chamber of Commerce had

to set up a special press room in a local hotel, and the hospital set aside a dining room for press conferences.

Sam Ragan of *The News and Observer* noted that former N & O reporter Gene Roberts was one of the newsmen at the site. This, said Ragan, was only fitting. Roberts is the labor writer for a Detroit newspaper.

ANOTHER interesting — but hardly useful — fact: Al Hauffe, president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, lives only about 50 miles from Aberdeen. This should make things easier for him when he gets away from home. Now he can tell inquirers that he's from "near Aberdeen," and they won't answer, "Where?"

AND THE text for the sermon at the Fisher's church the day after the quint's were born was taken from Genesis: "Be fruitful,

and multiply. . . ."

Most folks are content to add.

OUR LITTLE hen "Gertrude" has now been a regular feature of *THE CAROLINA FARMER* for two years. (She's on page 3 this month.)

Cartoonist Ted Trogdon, who also contributes to our *HALE!* page as well as numerous other magazines, has reported that his creation has brought him lots of mail from North Carolina—along with requests for original drawings of Gertrude.

And, he says, he'll be happy to send you a Gertrude original — autographed by her personally, of course—if you'd like one. Drop me a note if you do, and I'll be glad to pass on your request to Ted (who'll probably hate me while he's suffering pains for drawing cramps). Our address at *THE CAROLINA FARMER* is Box 1699, Raleigh.

JUST ONE ACCIDENT!

To an employee, visitor or passerby could wreck your finances for years.

We paid \$7,400 to a New Hanover County farmer after a guest was injured in a fall at his home.



Could you pay heavy liability damages out of your savings? Why take chances and perhaps even lose your farm? A FARMERS COMPREHENSIVE LIABILITY POLICY can protect you. Contact your FARM BUREAU INSURANCE AGENT today if you're not covered.

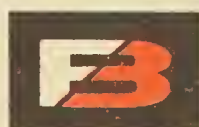
P.S. It pays up to \$1000 for medical expense from accidental injuries to your employees, guests or passersby.

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TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance
to rural electric co-op members

By J. C. Brown Jr.

*rural electric
friends consider
state races*

TWO MORE strong friends of rural electrification have indicated they may run for state office next year. Robert W. Scott of Haw River is considering making the race for Governor. Son of the late Governor and U. S. Senator, Kerr Scott, he is master of the State Grange and chairman of the N. C. Consumers Committee for Low-Cost Power. He was active both before and during the 1963 General Assembly in opposing the anti-cooperative recommendations of the General Statutes Commission, and in support of territorial protection for the rural electric systems.

Senator Perry Martin of Rich Square has been mentioned prominently as a candidate for Lt. Governor. Senator Martin was an eloquent spokesman for rural electrification during debates in the 1963 General Assembly. If he does run, there will probably be two men with 100 percent voting records in support of rural electrification in the race.

Senator John Jordan of Raleigh, who in two sessions fought to protect the co-ops, has said he plans to run for the key post (see August issue). Rep. Clifton Blue, another likely candidate, as Speaker of the House in 1963, did not have an opportunity to vote, and therefore has no voting record on issues affecting rural electrification.



FACED WITH power company offers to buy out their cooperatives, members of South Carolina co-ops evidently prefer local ownership and control.

With great fanfare (a national television program, individual letters, and newspaper ads), three power companies offered to buy out the state's 22 locally-owned rural electric systems at "book value," or about 55 percent of their worth. Since the offer was made, 10 cooperatives have held annual membership meetings and turned the power companies down (see page 10).

*S. C. co-op
members prefer
local ownership*

The three companies—Duke, Carolina Power & Light, and S. C. Gas & Electric—often imply that the cooperatives are owned by the Federal government, yet when they wanted to purchase the cooperatives, they had to go to 22 separate, locally-owned membership corporations in South Carolina.

Effective control of the three investor companies which made the offer lies in the northern financial centers of the country. Of the three companies, only S. C. Gas & Electric is incorporated in South Carolina—and all of its 10 top stockholders are New York, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Boston or Minneapolis investment houses. They hold about one-fifth of the voting securities.

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance
to rural electric co-op members

Duke Power Company is incorporated in New Jersey. Most of its stock is held by the trustees of the Duke Endowment, a New York tax-free foundation; the trustees of the Doris Duke Trust, New York; and Doris Duke. They hold more than 8 million of the approximately 11½ million voting securities of Duke Power.

Carolina Power & Light Company, incorporated in North Carolina, has only one North Carolina firm among its top 10 stockholders. That is Bull & Co. of Winston-Salem. The remainder of the top 10, who hold about one-fifth of the voting securities, are one insurance company and eight investment firms in New York, Philadelphia and Kansas City.



ELECTRIC CONSUMERS Information Committee of Washington, D. C., recently rendered a service to all consumers when it researched and published a book called: "Top Stockholders of Private Power Companies." Our information on Duke, CP&L, and S. C. Gas & Electric came from this document.

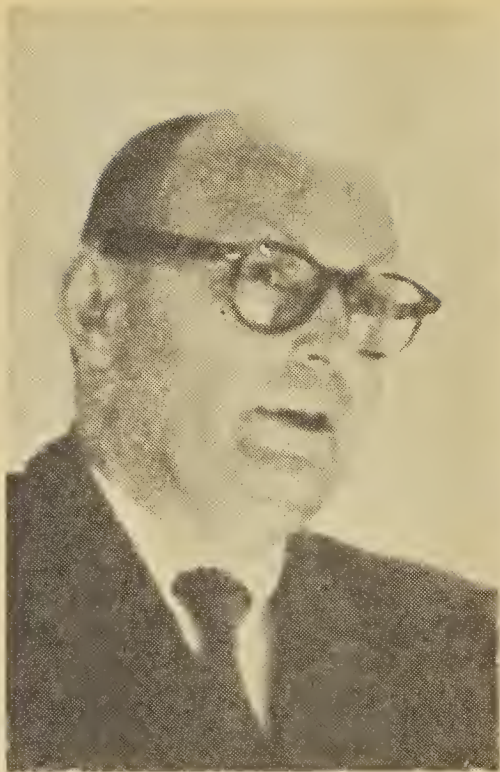
The New York Times also felt there was considerable public interest in where control of our investor-owned power companies lies, and reported at length on the ECIC research.

***power company
stockholders
are made known*** Of public concern is the finding that the same five firms—most in northern investment centers—are the predominant stockholders in 22 of the nation's major power companies. And the trend for centralization of control of our power resources appears to be growing.

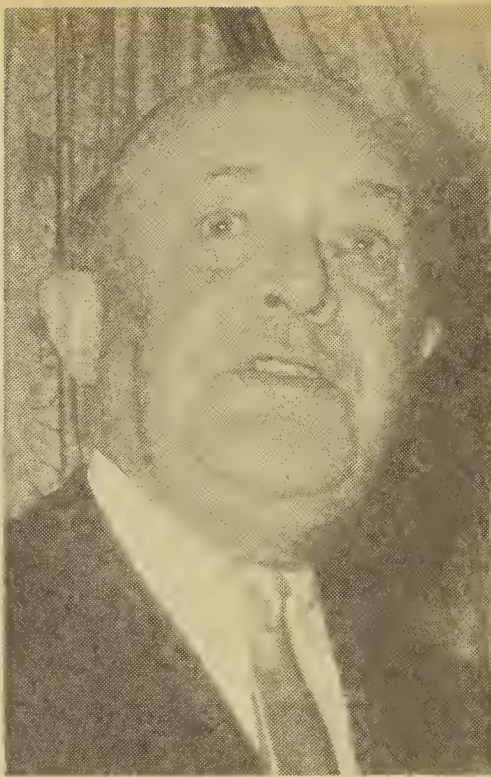
What part these few firms are playing in the power company advertising and political campaign to destroy the minor element of competition offered by the rural electric co-ops isn't known, but the ultimate effect is obvious.

Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania said in 1925: "Nothing like this gigantic monopoly has ever appeared in the history of the world. Nothing has ever been imagined before that even remotely approaches it in the thorough-going, intimate, unceasing control it may exercise over the daily life of every human being within the web of its wires."

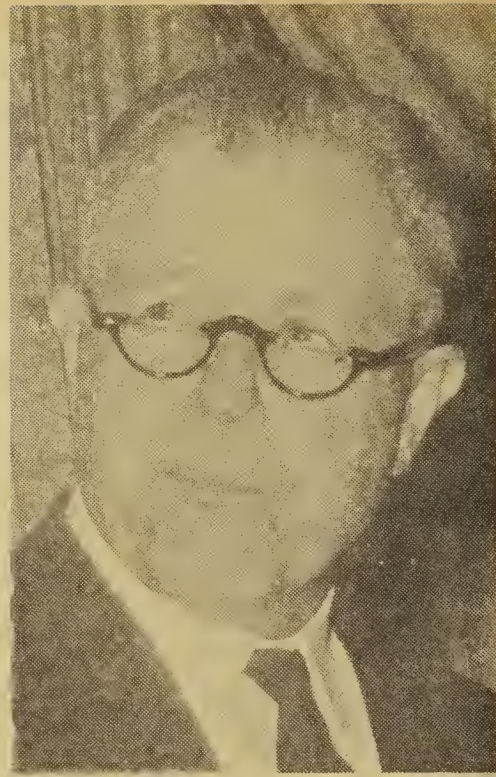
He was speaking of the electric industry, and South Carolinians are showing good reasoning in voting to keep control and ownership of a small part of the industry at home.



Commissioner Eller



Congressman Cooley



Congressman Poage

Semi-Annual TEMA Meeting Hears Speakers

On Monopolies And Regulation

The power company drive to destroy rural electric cooperatives and how to effectively regulate private companies were two of the main topics at the semi-annual meeting of Tarheel Electric in Durham in August.

Congressman W. R. (Bob) Poage of Texas and N. C. Utilities Commissioner Thomas Eller covered these topics before members and directors of co-ops across the state.

"IT IS very easy for city people to honestly assume that they are having to carry a part of the load of providing electricity in rural areas," said Poage. "But they would certainly not help their situation any by turning this service over to the power companies. Power companies cannot make a profit on it (rural line) unless they can get some kind of especially cheap power or low interest. And, interestingly enough, most of them don't want cheap interest on

the terms the cooperatives are getting it."

Poage pointed out that what would happen is that the power companies would throw these rural areas in with their other service areas and then establish a rate over the entire area. "Since utilities are always allowed to charge enough to make a reasonable return, that will give the companies a profit on a larger volume of business," he said. "They will undoubtedly try first to raise the local rates to rural customers . . . (then) they will simply raise rates in general, making the people in the cities and towns more directly than ever subsidize the rural areas."

Rates may not be doubled, he said, "but electric consumers are going to pay the full bill plus a very substantial profit which they are not now paying to the cooperatives, and service is going to suffer as it always does when it

falls in the hands of a monopoly."

HE POINTED out that competition by example is a more effective regulator than "any regulation which any commission can pass."

Poage said that in his home state there is no utilities commission. "For 35 years I have given thanks that Texas does not have such a commission, because I believe we get better service when we have different agencies offering service."

Eller earlier had told the directors that utility regulation wasn't simply a matter of passing laws and setting up a commission. To be effective, said Eller, "utility regulation should have this great triumvirate: The public utilities who are insisting upon their rights, the consumer organizations who are insisting upon their rights, and the Utilities Commission to judge and find the facts between them. Only then will we

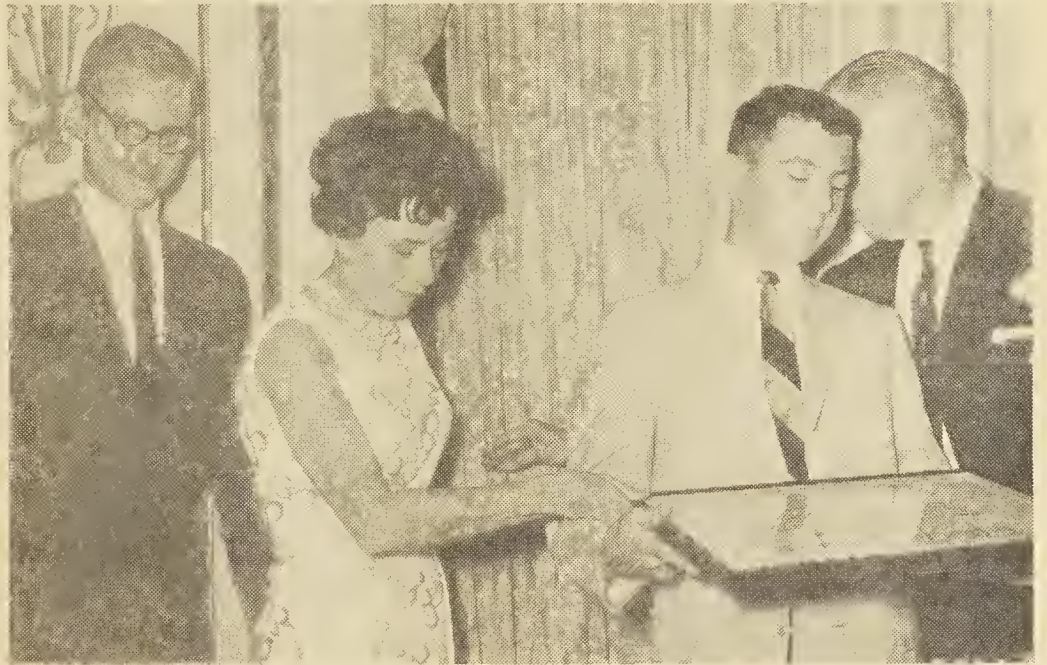
Turning electric co-ops over to private power companies could well raise everybody's electric rates in the long run. It certainly wouldn't make regulation of private power companies any easier. In fact, removal of competition by example would put an unorganized public at a disadvantage before the commission.

have regulation truly in the public interest."

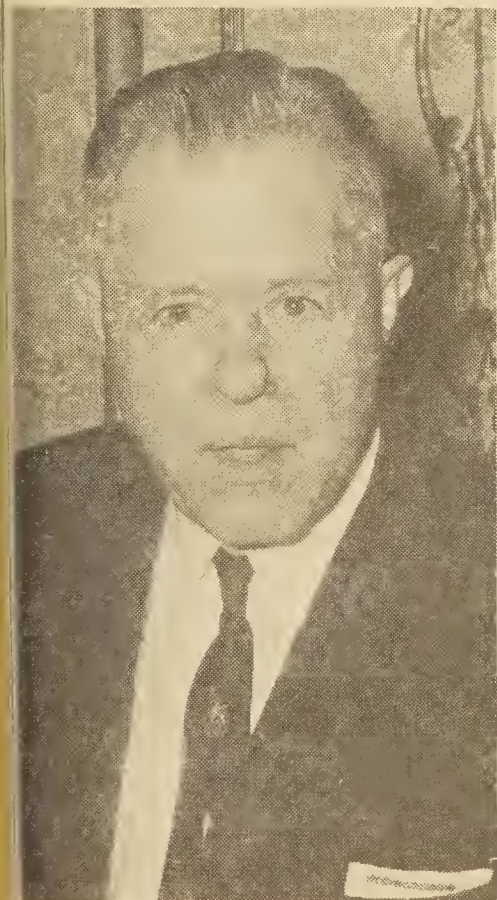
UNFORTUNATELY, he pointed out, few consumers can spend \$500 to avoid the payment of 25 cents monthly. The public should be properly organized to spread this cost and to insist upon its rights before the commission.

"Not even a public defender such as the Attorney General now has an opportunity to become can fill the vacuum left by the absence of strong consumer organizations," said Eller.

Eller spoke to the directors at the first session of the meeting. Poage was the banquet speaker and was introduced by Congressman Harold Cooley of North Carolina's 4th District. Cooley is chairman of the House Agricultural Committee on which Poage serves.



Mrs. I. G. Bloxam and her son, Garth, return to their seats after accepting a certificate honoring Mrs. Bloxam's late husband. The certificate was presented by Tarheel Electric in recognition of Mr. Bloxam's efforts on behalf of rural electrification during the past General Assembly. At left is J. C. Brown Jr., TEMA executive manager, and at right is Congressman Poage.



Rep. Poage poses during banquet at which he was main speaker.



These men were honored by TEMA for serving their cooperatives as directors for 25 years. From left: W. F. Shaw, Piedmont EMC; Clyde Perry, Bert Mast and D. R. Moore, all of Blue Ridge EMC; Milton V. Scott, who accepted for W. J. Eason of Edgecombe-Martin County EMC; and Clyde Roberts of Piedmont EMC. In the background is Gwyn Price, chairman of the N. C. REA, who made the presentations.

NOT FOR SALE

Members of electric cooperatives in South Carolina are giving their answer to the three private power companies who offered to buy out the 22 co-ops in the state: "Not for Sale."

Ten of the co-ops involved have held their annual meetings since Duke Power Company, Carolina Power & Light and South Carolina Electric & Gas made the offer. At all ten, the member-owners voted unanimously to reject the offer.

It's not hard to understand why. The power company offer was made on the basis of net book value—that is, original cost less depreciation. This adds up to about \$60 million. However, it's estimated that it would cost well over \$100 million to replace the facilities the co-op members have built to serve themselves. And they are probably worth more than that.

This means that co-op owners were asked to sell their businesses at about 55 to 60 cents on the dollar.

One thing the power company executives who cooked up this plan underestimated was the common sense of the co-op members, as well as their pride of ownership and determination to prevent a complete monopoly of the electric power business in their state.

The power company said all new applicants for service would be served at standard rate schedules. It did not point out that many co-op members had been refused service previously; nor did it mention that rural power company customers often must buy facilities and turn them over to the company in order to obtain service—a practice which still exists.

It's worth noting, too, that the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association study on overcharges reveals that the three

companies involved overcharged their customers a total of \$78,616,000 in the five years ending 1960—enough to buy out the S. C. co-ops and have a sizable bit of pocket change left over.

The NRECA study was based on the accepted 6 percent rate of return and showed that CP&L received \$26,431,000 above that return, Duke \$26,456,000, and S. C. E&G \$25,729,000.

Another thing is worth noting. If a power company operating under a "fair value" statute—as is the case in North Carolina—were to buy a co-op at book value,

ing the offer, said they were doing so to solve problems of taxation in the state. They neglected to point out, however, that cooperatives and power companies have the same tax exemptions on rural lines.

The offer came at a hearing before the South Carolina Tax Study Commission. S. C. co-ops had asked for the hearing so the commission could study electric cooperatives and recommend appropriate new taxation schedules if they were justified.

Bob Bennett, statewide co-op manager, called the offer a "red herring," saying that companies were trying to preserve their charge that co-ops enjoy tax exemptions. In North Carolina and other states, power companies have often complained about electric cooperative tax status—but have just as often blocked moves under which co-ops might pay taxes.

Bennett added:

"The 22 electric cooperatives in South Carolina are owned and controlled by those they serve. Each is a separate corporate entity, organized under the laws of South Carolina, and as such, they have no interest in being a party to dividing our state into three monopolistic areas, each surrounded by a kilowatt wall.

"Because electric cooperatives are organizations composed of individual consumers, we feel duty bound to protect the welfare, not only of our own members, but of all electrical consumers in South Carolina.

"We are therefore asking that the South Carolina Tax Study Commission initiate an investigation into the operations of South Carolina Electric & Gas Company, Carolina Power & Light Company and Duke Power Company."

NOT FOR SALE

Member-owners of Aiken Electric Cooperative at the 1963 annual business meeting voted unanimously to reject the offer to purchase the Co-Op and its facilities by a commercial power company.

Co-Op members enjoy more favorable rates, better service, and they control their own business.

AIKEN ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

Here's how Aiken Electric Co-op told its city neighbors that its members had no intention of selling their valuable assets at about 55 cents on the dollar.

it could earn a return based on the present, higher value of property—not on the lesser amount it paid for it!

The power companies, in mak-

Miracle of the Forest

"Miracle of the Forest" is the theme for the 1963 North Carolina State Fair, set for October 14-19 at Raleigh.

This year's Fair will highlight forestry and its industrial counterparts—wood and wood pulp products. A spectacular series of exhibits on the theme will tell the story of forestry's billion dollar contribution to North Carolina's economy.

Fitting in with this year's title theme will be many of the craft exhibits seen in the "Village of Yesteryear," a regular feature of the Fair. Many of these ancient crafts are dependent solely on the forests of North Carolina for working materials.

Ed Presnell of Banner Elk, an artist in the time-honored craft of wood carving, is typical of the many gifted craftsmen who will exhibit their handiwork at this year's Fair.

Presnell's specialty is the "dulcimer," a musical instrument typical of the Blue Ridge section of the state.

"You just start out with a good piece of wood, and you keep whittling and cutting and sanding and polishing . . ."

Thus does Presnell explain the steps involved in the handmade production of a dulcimer.

It all sounds so easy; and to the thousands who, during the past six years, have seen his exhibits and watched Ed, his wife, and son, Baxter, perform their ancient woodworking craft, it looks easy, too.

But looks are deceiving when it comes to fashioning one of the old musical instruments. The skill which Presnell displays is the result of having turned out hundreds of them during the past 27 years. Today, Ed is one of the few remaining makers of the true mountain dulcimer.

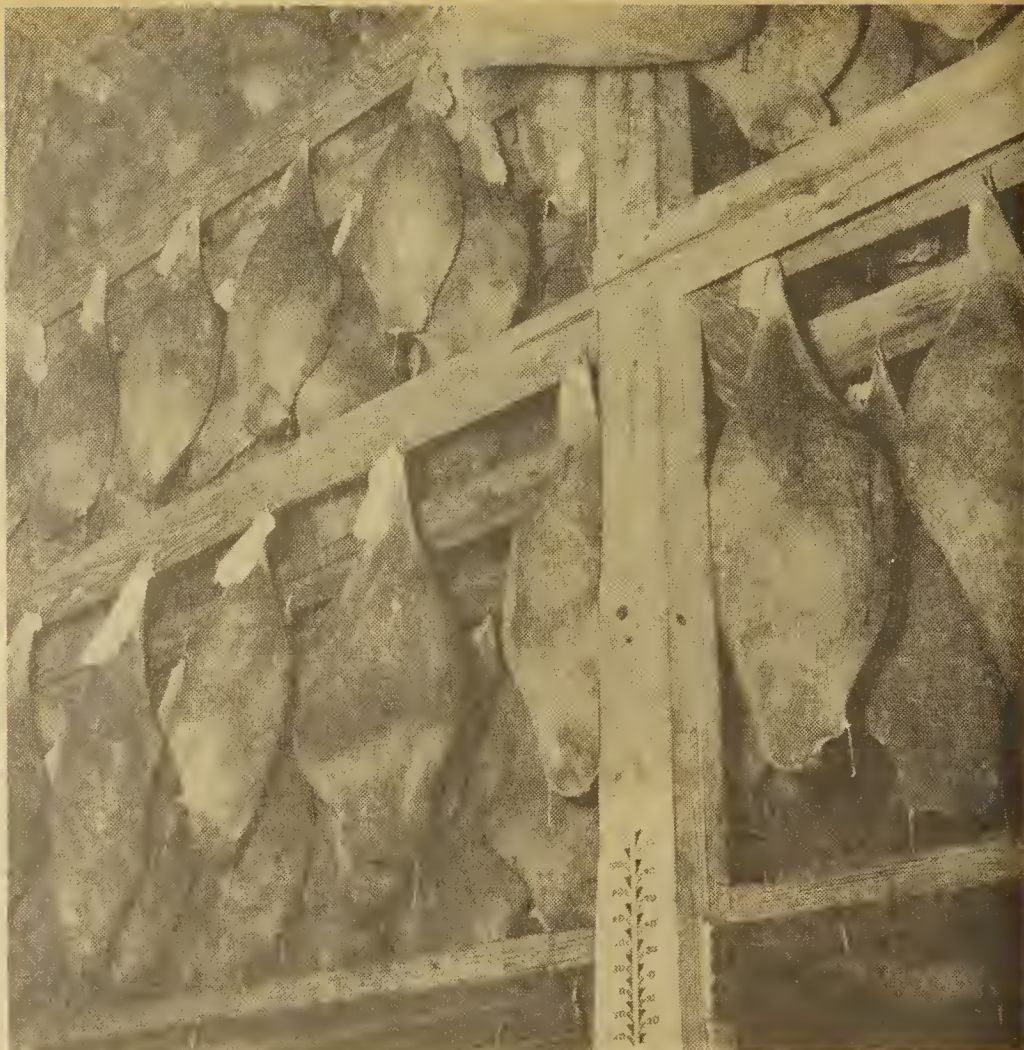
The Presnell family will be back at the Fair this year along with many Tar Heel artisans from across the state. Be sure and look for them when you wander through the "Village of Yesteryear."



*a home-grown
industry that's
producing*

HAM WHAT AM

By **ARCHIE HATHCOCK**



Cured hams hang from floor to ceiling in this aging room. Around 4,500 hams can be aged in this room.

IN five short years, W. L. Hancock has built a spare-time country ham selling business into a million-dollar-a-year operation.

This young man of Rt. 1, Franklinville, still describes his operation as a "family affair," but it bears no resemblance to the kitchen operation that it was five years ago.

Hancock recently completed a \$50,000 curing and packaging plant adjacent to his rural home. He has around 8,000 hams in the curing and aging process at the present time and he has plans to more than double this capacity. In fact, the new foundation for the addition is already in place.

In addition to the hams cured by Hancock at this plant, several other plants in the state cure hams under contract using Hancock's formula for curing.

Last year Hancock sold 76,000 hams and 200,000 pounds of country-cured side meat. The hams are

sold whole or sliced. "Except for special occasions such as Christmas, we do very little selling to the individual. Most of our hams are sold wholesale to stores and restaurants in the state," said Hancock.

There's nothing new about Hancock's formula for the curing process except that he can cure hams the year round rather than just during the winter months. This, of course, is made possible by the extensive use of electricity. "It's just an old-time formula of rubbing brown sugar and salt into the green hams," said Hancock. "We then put the hams in a curing room where we keep them for about five weeks at a temperature of 38 to 45 degrees. Then we take them out, wash them, and rub on more sugar and black pepper. After that, we put them in individual bags and hang them in the aging room for about six months where the temperature is kept at about 75 degrees. They are then ready to go with eggs to the

kitchen table," explained Hancock.

The aging process is important to give the high flavor for country-style hams. Hancock pointed out that, contrary to what some people thought, six months of aging was all that hams needed. "In fact," Hancock said, "hams aged longer than this tend to get hard and the fat will get a little rancid. Then this rancidness tends to transfer into the lean portion of the ham."

Hancock buys hams that weigh 16 to 18 pounds. During the curing and aging process, they will lose approximately 25 percent of this weight. When he sells them, they weigh from 11 to 13 pounds.

Hancock went on to point out that the same curing process can take place here in six months that took a year or more to accomplish without the assistance of constant temperature and humidity conditions. A heat pump provides heating and cooling for the slicing and packaging room and the office,

and, of course, refrigeration equipment keeps the temperature in the curing room at about 35 degrees. Electric heaters and fans help to maintain a temperature of about 75 degrees in the aging room. Humidifiers keep the humidity at about 85 percent in the final aging process.

With all this fresh meat in the curing process, it's necessary that Hancock have a plentiful and dependable source of electric power. And he gets it from Randolph Electric Membership Corporation. The monthly power bill for the ham curing operation runs from \$125 to \$150.

Hancock actually got started in this business while working with a company that sold meat products. With money he had saved for a college education, Hancock bought green hams and got someone else to cure them. The first year Hancock sold 3,000 hams. Deliveries were made in a 1940 model coupe with the rumble seat removed to make space for the hams.

"By 1959," says Hancock, "sales had grown to the point where I had to start looking for other sources of supply, so I went up into the mountains and found a man who had 10,000 hams. I started with 150, but within a few months I had bought and sold all the hams the man had."

"We then started slicing and packaging the hams in our kitchen, and then moved into the garage," Hancock said.

Eleven persons are now employed in the operation. There are six employees on the inside who work in the curing and packaging process and four salesmen and a route man on the outside. Hancock has four refrigerated trucks and plans to add another truck within a short while.

This is another good example of the many rural industries that have been made possible by the electrification of rural areas. There is no reason to expect that Hancock wouldn't have been just as successful if he had had this operation in a town or city. But the availability of electricity in the rural area in which he lives allowed him to build this plant at his home where he wanted it. This has greatly decreased his cost of operation.



W. L. Hancock, left, and Quinton Hussey, electrification advisor for Randolph EMC, "talk temperature." This "green" ham curing room must have a constant temperature of around 40 degrees.

Trucks are parked alongside the building at night where the refrigeration unit can be plugged into receptacles provided for that purpose.



Overcharge Evidence

By DICK PENCE

EVIDENCE continues to pile up confirming the National Rural Electric Cooperative's study on power company overcharges.

In February of this year, NRECA released the results of a staff study which showed that 38 electrical utilities in this country had overcharged their customers \$1,259,043,000 for the 5 years ending in 1960.

The study was based upon a 6 percent rate of return and used figures furnished the Federal Power Commission by the companies.

Since February, NRECA economists have added another 43 companies to their study and raised the 5-year total for overcharges to nearly \$2 billion.

Meanwhile, the study has brought action on several fronts—notably in and around Washington, D. C.

—The Public Utilities Commissions in both Maryland and the District of Columbia have ordered Potomac Electric Power Company to cut its rates because earnings have exceeded the levels set by the regulators. Exact amount of the cut hasn't been announced.

—Groups in Virginia have petitioned the State Corporation Commission to investigate the rates of Virginia Electric and Power Company, saying that a comparison of 1953 figures with those of 1962 present a "prima facie case for prompt review of the rate structure."

—On the heels of these developments came an admission from the FPC that power companies in 1961 had "excessive revenues" of nearly a half a billion dollars over a

6 percent rate of return, and an admission by a member of the Virginia Corporation Commission that Vepco is earning more than the previously authorized rate of return.

The NRECA study showed that Vepco had overcharged its customers by \$83,619,000 in the 5 years ending in 1960. Its rate of return ran from a high of 7.9 percent to a low of 7.3 with an average of 7.6.

The other two major companies serving in North Carolina also were studied by the NRECA staff. Carolina Power and Light's figures showed that the company overcharged its customers \$26,833,000 above the 6 percent level in the 5 years. Duke overcharged its customers \$26,456,000 in the same period.

A letter from the chairman of the Federal Power Commission, Joseph C. Swidler, to Senator Jacob K. Javits, throws additional light on the overcharges as brought out by NRECA. Senator Javits had asked the Commission to comment on the NRECA study.

In his letter to Senator Javits, Swidler wrote:

"For the entire group of 200 Class A electric utilities in 1961, the staff study shows 'excess revenues' of \$495,741,000 or 4.66 percent of total revenues on the basis of a 6 percent return."

Alex Radin, general manager of the American Public Power Association, pointed out that NRECA's study had used the word "overcharges," while the FPC used "excess revenues." "Whichever name you use," he said, "these huge sums are really 'excess costs' to

electric consumers of the companies."

The FPC study differed from the NRECA study in several ways. NRECA used as a rate base the investment in electric utility plant, less depreciation and amortization reserves. The FPC Chairman pointed out that if a state used a different method of determining rates, such as "fair value" or "reproduction cost," differences would result.

Swidler said, "Clearly, if a utility's 'reproduction cost' rate base were, say, 25 percent higher than original cost less depreciation, rates designed to allow a 6 percent rate of return on its 'reproduction cost' rate base would yield 7½ percent on its original cost less depreciation."

The recent General Assembly adopted a "fair value" (or "reproduction cost") rate-making statute for North Carolina, leaving it one of the few states with such a system. The FPC and most state commissions base rates on the "original cost" method, similar to the method used in the NRECA study.

It is apparent from the comments of the FPC Chairman that utilities regulated under the "fair value" systems have an advantage, because they are allowed returns on a considerably higher rate base than those operating under original cost less depreciation.

Another difference between NRECA's study and that of the FPC comes in the treatment of "accelerated amortization" and "liberalized depreciation." The FPC says it is legal for the companies to collect taxes on the basis of nor-

rows

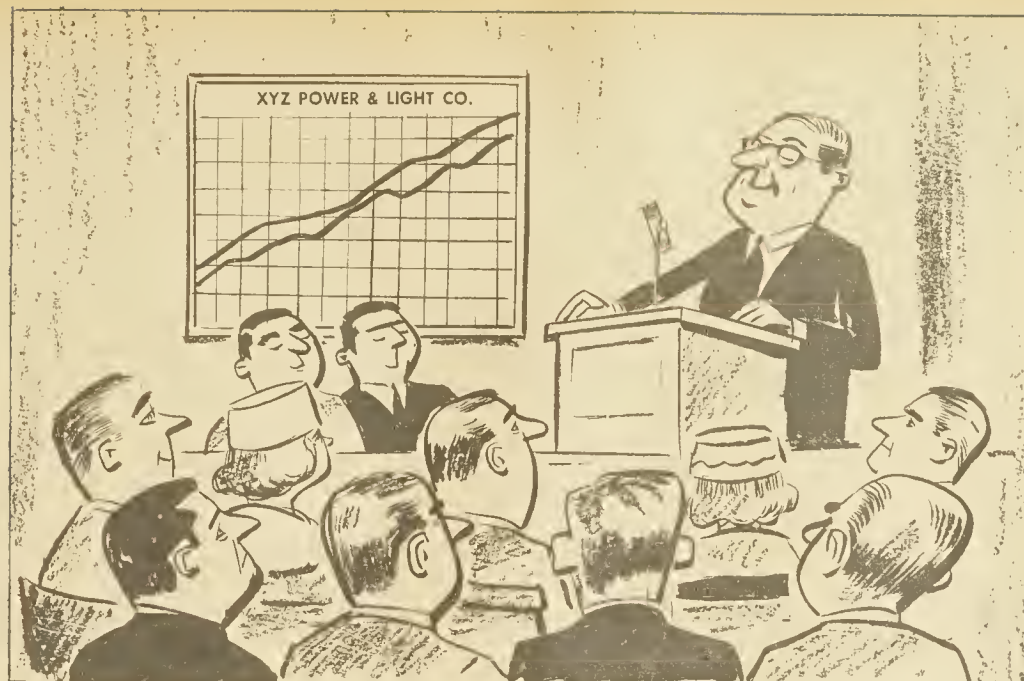
mal depreciation, but pay them on the basis of accelerated or liberalized depreciation schedules. NRECA says that customers should only pay the taxes the companies are required to pay.

A former commissioner, Howard Morgan, has pointed out the effect of this. "... the electric and gas utilities of the United States are currently syphoning off hundreds of millions of dollars a year of consumers' money by means of paying taxes to the Treasury on a basis of accelerated depreciation, while reporting their tax expenses to the Commission for rate-making purposes on the basis of the full taxes they would have paid without accelerated depreciation," he said.

"This means," said Morgan, "that the consumers are being charged huge amounts representing phantom taxes which are not paid and in the opinion of most, if not all, disinterested students of taxation, will never be paid."

Nationally, 58 percent of the nearly \$4 billion required to meet increasing demands for electric service is now "internally generated," meaning it comes from the ratepayers rather than investors. This method of financing power companies means interest free capital as against paying interest on funds raised by bonds.

Also, a study of FPC reports reveal that over a half-billion dollars has been paid stockholders as "income tax free dividends," arising out of a bookkeeping technique of labelling tax subsidy funds as a "return of capital." However, the stockholder never



"Although REA and the rural electric cooperatives are ruining our business, as chairman of the board, I can report that your next dividend will be the largest in our history. Best of all, it is completely tax free."

furnished the capital, but it came from the ratepayers in their electric bills.

The FPC has heard oral arguments on the issue of the treatment of liberalized depreciation to determine if its policy should be changed. As yet, no decision has been made.

In North Carolina, the Utilities Commission held a hearing on liberalized depreciation in January, 1961, but never rendered a decision. At that time, North Carolina's electric co-ops argued before the Commission that utilities should be forced to accept a tax-saving allowed by the Internal Revenue Service, and that saving should flow through to the ratepayers.

And in Virginia this month, a member of the Corporation Commission said that Vepco was earning more than the authorized rate of return, but that he wasn't concerned!

Commissioner H. Lester Hooker wrote the Arlington County Board that records of the accounting division of his commission showed Vepco's 1962 rate of return to be 6.36 percent. In 1953, the commission allowed a return of 5.87 percent to the utility.

Hooker said, "If they don't go over seven, we don't bother them."

Hooker's letter was commenting on charges by the Arlington Pub-

lic Utilities Commission that "the rate of return for Vepco has reached far beyond the range of reasonableness."

The Arlington group found Vepco's rate of return to be 7.02 percent in its study.

Indications are that Vepco's case is following the pattern seen throughout the country: increasing profits from heavier sales, greater efficiency and new technology.

As FPC Chairman Swidler points out: "Undoubtedly, a significant portion of excess revenues, regardless of how computed, are the result of rates which were reasonable under the regulatory authorities' standards when first accepted, but which may now require revisions because of changes in current operations."

"Effective regulation requires periodic review of rates previously approved. The public must be assured that in addition to new and revised rates, the regulatory agencies are also reviewing existing rates to determine what changes may be necessary."

But, as North Carolina Utilities Commissioner Thomas Eller told a group of electric co-op representatives recently, few commissions are self-innervating—it remains for the public to insist that the earnings of the private companies be reasonable.



The Homework Twist

By Jennie Layne



RECENTLY a friend of mine, the mother of two members of the local teen set, came home and found her 15 year-old daughter sprawled on the living room floor, head twisted at a crazy angle, one leg bent underneath the other. Her eyes were closed and the phonograph needle plucked monotonously at the last groove of what must have been the last record in the stack.

It looked like murder, but my friend knew better. Her teen queen was only trying to do her homework.

Judging from this young lady's contortions, however, many educational psychologists would say she was trying NOT to do her homework. They say that anyone who sets up distractions while supposedly concentrating on studies is consciously, or unconsciously, attempting to get out of doing them.

Psychologists reason that unnatural body positions cause nervous tension, eyestrain and fatigue. Fatigue induces sleep. What better way for a teenager to escape getting up his homework?

When the subject came up at a recent PTA meeting, one educator dubbed these weird study positions "the Homework Twist."

If a rock 'n roll song writer took a crack at the nightly phenomenon, it might come out like this:

Turn on the record player good and loud,
Get on the telephone and invite the crowd—
Ball up in an easy chair and dim the light
Concentrate on algebra with all your might.

The real reason behind "the Homework Twist" is something far more serious than most parents realize. The "Homework Twist" is created by students attempting to find a comfortable position in which they can both read and write.

Educators have long realized that the difference between the results achieved by a good student and those of a poor student is often the product of different methods of studying. Just as important as the student's method

of study, however, are the surroundings in which he pursues his studies. Even the best intentioned student often finds himself twisting for a comfortable reading position, squinting because of improper light, and losing valuable study time because of needless distractions.

Tests have shown that normally bright students who hit the academic skids have perked their grade averages by as much as 15 points once given a quiet, comfortable study area, decent lighting, and proper learning tools.

Though most parents know a youngster needs a quiet place, by himself, with proper light and a good chair and desk, sometimes, without realizing it, they neglect to assure that such a study area is available in the home. With just a little careful planning and family cooperation, however, you can be sure that your teenager is doing his homework under the best possible conditions—conditions which work to make what sometimes seems a “chore” as painless as possible.

A Quiet Study Area

Efficiency experts in the industrial field are well aware of the critical relationship between a worker and his surroundings. Quality and quantity alike suffer if the worker is distracted in any way from the job at hand. The same relationship exists when your teenager settles down to do his homework.

Best results are assured if your teenager has a regular place to study. A study “nook” for your child can be set up almost anywhere you have an available corner—just check to be sure that distracting noises, such as telephone, television, radio, and family conversations, don’t interfere.

While it’s important that the study area be suggestive of its purpose, it is also important that it be neat, pleasant, and colorful. Not all geniuses emerge from bleak and dingy attics—drab surroundings are depressing and have just that effect on even the most alert young mind.

Begin equipping the study center with a desk or table. To assure your child of a working surface that will be “easy on the eyes,” a

desk or table constructed of light-colored wood with a dull finish is preferable. However, if you want to use a darker piece of furniture which is already available, a white or light-colored blotter will serve to eliminate reflections from a highly-polished surface and will minimize the contrast between the darkness of the desk top and the whiteness of the reading or writing page.

Arranging the desk parallel with the wall increases the amount of light on the desk top if the wall is light in color. Otherwise, and especially when there is a “busy” pattern in the wall paper, it is wiser to place the desk at right angles to the wall. If the

one that will allow your child’s feet to rest easily on the floor.

If you are in the fortunate position of being able to regulate the room temperature at your house, then you’ll be interested in this bit of scientific data: Tests have revealed that about 65°F. is the most invigorating for active concentration. Your teenage scholar will study best in an area that is also well ventilated.

Proper Lighting

Scientists estimate that about 87 percent of our learning impressions come through our eyes. When your child is studying, the percentage increases to exactly 100 percent.

Proper Lighting for Study

- *Desk top should be light with a dull finish.*
- *Adjacent walls should be light, too (tack-board can be used).*
- *Don’t place desk facing a window.*
- *Avoid glare! Table or wall model lamps may be used—provided there is a reflector bowl under shade.*
- *Open-top, light-lined shades are recommended.*

desk must face a dark wall or patterned wall paper, a large tack board in a light color can be mounted on the wall. Don’t place a desk facing a window.

Whether you choose a desk or a table, it should be large enough so that reference books and other equipment can be arranged along the back and leave the entire front area free.

A comfortable, straight-backed, wooden chair is best for reading and writing at the desk. Such a chair doesn’t invite too much relaxation and will allow a student to work at maximum concentration for longer periods. Choose a chair with a comfortable height—

Teachers will tell you that many children who seem listless, backward, and lazy, and who tire easily simply lack adequate light in their classrooms. Inadequate lighting at home may produce the same symptoms when homework time rolls around at your house. Dim or glaring light will rob your child of his sight and of the chance to learn. Check the lighting in his study area to be sure that it is sufficient.

Be sure to use the right desk lamp in the right place. The lamp may be a table or wall model—or a pair of wall lamps—provided there is a glass or plastic reflector

(Continued on next page)

My Kitchen Prayer

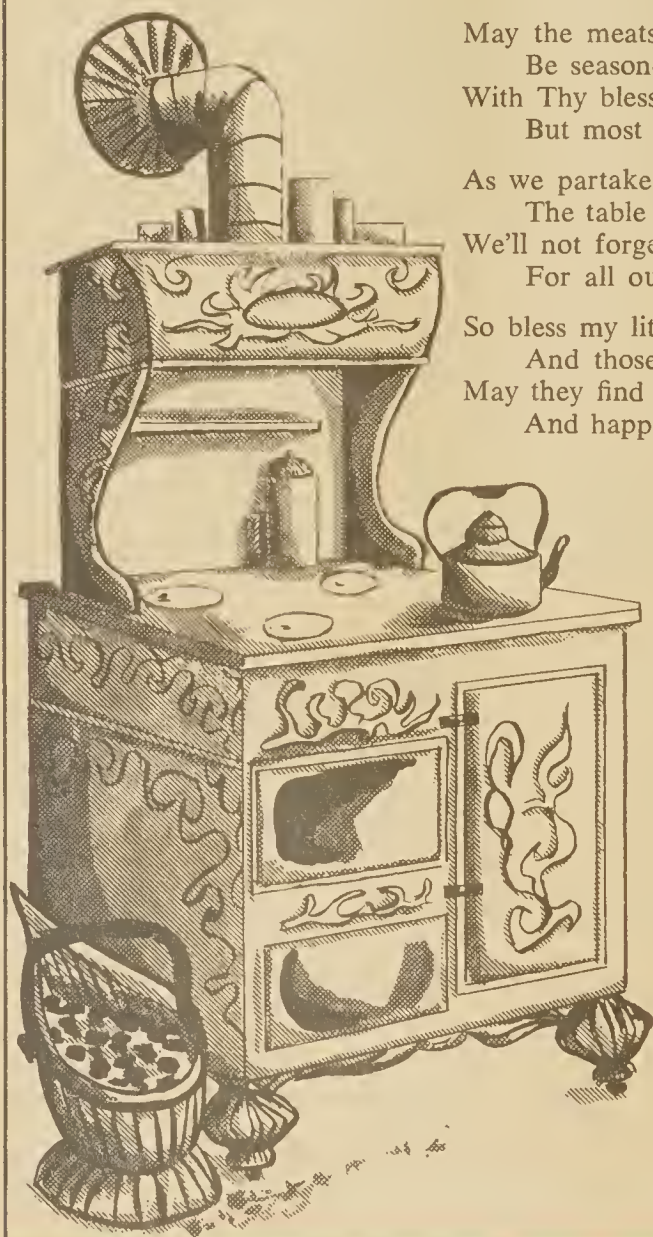
Bless my little kitchen, Lord,
I love its every nook,
And bless me as I do my work,
With pots and pans, and cook.

May the meats that I prepare,
Be seasoned from above,
With Thy blessings and Thy grace,
But most of all Thy love.

As we partake of earthly food
The table Thou has spread,
We'll not forget to thank Thee, Lord,
For all our daily bread.

So bless my little kitchen, Lord,
And those who enter in,
May they find naught but joy and peace,
And happiness therein.

Amen



Kitchen Prayer Available

This "Kitchen Prayer," long a favorite of homemakers, is now available to readers of THE CAROLINA FARMER. For your copy of the prayer—an 8- by 10-inch reproduction on quality paper suitable for framing—simply send your name and address along with 10 cents to cover postage and handling to:

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Write for yours today.

Homework Twist

(Continued from page 17)

bowl under the shade. This type of construction produces a combination of upward and downward light that reduces the eye-irritation difference in brightness between the desk top and the rest of the room. Downward illumination is "sifted" through the reflector bowl and becomes pleasant and glare-free.

The height of the study lamp is equally important. Too short a lamp gives such a meager spread of light that part of the desk remains virtually "in the dark." With too tall a lamp, the bottom of the shade is likely to be far above eye level, and the under-shade brightness will be uncomfortable. For a happy medium—and this goes for either table or wall lamps—the distance from the top of the desk to the bottom of the shade should be about 15 inches.

An open-top, light-lined shade is recommended. The open-top permits upward illumination into the room. A light lining increases the amount of reflected downward light by as much as 50 percent. Lamp shades should be wide and flaring, instead of narrow and straight, to permit wider distribution of light.

To get the full money's worth of light from a well-chosen lamp, it should be placed on the side of the desk opposite the writing hand. Otherwise, shadows from the pencil and the writing hand rob the eyes of some of the light they need to see by. Dark, moving shadows on the writing page are distracting. A standing lamp should be placed toward the rear of the chair behind the shoulder of the person reading, rather than directly behind his head.

The light source should be not more than 36 inches from the object to be lighted, such as the book being read. Less than 36 inches is better.

In general, the minimum amount of light suitable for study would be the equivalent of that received from a 75-watt direct light at a distance of 6 feet. To be on the safe side, you would do well to see that your teenager is provided with the equivalent of the light of

a frosted 150-watt globe 30 inches away. If you prefer two wall lamps, use a minimum of 100 watts in each.

When studying, a child should not read by the light of a desk lamp only; the entire room should be light, in addition to the desk. Dark walls, floors, woodwork, or draperies produce too great a contrast with the brightly lighted area in which work is being done.

Proper Learning Tools

"Mom, have you seen my chemistry notebook around anywhere?"

"Got a ruler I can borrow for a couple of minutes, Dad?"

Sound familiar? Probably so, because these are usually the sort of questions that precede the beginning of any homework session. As a result, many students lose valuable time looking for the materials with which they need to work.

The one way to answer this kind of question once and for all is to make sure that your child has ready accessibility to the tools he will need while studying.

A well-equipped study desk should have lots of sharpened pencils, a pen and ink, paper and ruler, and a handy pencil sharpener.

Every aspiring young scholar should have a good, up-to-date dictionary—one that gives, in addition to word meanings, the pronunciation and derivation of words, and a list of synonyms.

A wise parent will provide as many reference books as the family budget can afford. Books related to the different courses of study but different from the school text should be available even if they are borrowed from the library. Some of the better magazines available for immediate reference are also helpful.

Once you and your child have decided on a particular spot as the most satisfactory for "doing his lessons" and properly equipped it for the task at hand, encourage him to study there at the same time every day. Sounds a little like the radio announcer's old plea: "Tune in tomorrow, same time same station." Well, the idea is exactly the same. Form the habit and stick with it. That way the task involved becomes automatic and consequently easier. ◀



Mrs. Calloway's 'Apple Crisp'

"It's easy to make and 'Oooh' so good . . . almost melts in your mouth!" That's the way Mrs. Owen Calloway of Caldwell County describes one of her family's favorite desserts—one she calls "Apple Crisp."

A homemaker who loves to sew and bake, Mrs. Calloway stays busy doing both for her family, which includes two growing youngsters—David, 7, and Amy, 5. When not behind her sewing machine or in the kitchen, "We all love to go camping and swimming," she writes.

This Blue Ridge EMC member says that what pleases her most at mealtime is for David or Amy to pipe up with, "Mama, this is 'licious.' I want to make some when I get big." It's our bet that this is just what you'll hear from your family when you serve them "Apple Crisp" made from the recipe below.

To save Mrs. Calloway's recipe, just clip along dotted line, paste on a 3 x 5 card, and file in your permanent recipe file.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: The Carolina Homemaker, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. If you have a snapshot of yourself, send it along, too. And don't forget to include something about yourself and your family: the size of your family, what pleases them most at mealtime, the clubs you belong to, the name of your EMC, and anything else you'd like to share with us.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. Owen Calloway
Caldwell County, N. C.

APPLE CRISP

4 cups sliced apples	¾ cup flour
¼ cup water	1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup sugar	½ teaspoon salt
1 stick margarine	

Place apples and water in 10 x 6 inch baking pan. Sift flour, sugar, cinnamon, and salt into a bowl. Cut in margarine until mixture resembles coarse crumbs. Sprinkle over apple slices.

Bake in a moderate oven—350°—for 40 to 50 minutes or until apples are tender.

FASHIONS AND NEEDLE NEWS

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9218—Busy-day shirtdress with skirt of unpressed pleats. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 12½-22½. Size 16½ takes 4¼ yards 35-inch fabric. 35¢

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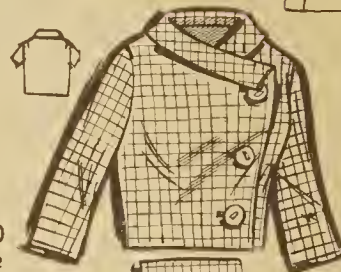
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10-18



9218
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Would You Like to Be a Member of the Peace Corps?

Why or Why Not?

"Yes, I would be very proud to be a member of the Peace Corps. To me, it is an organization striving to bring mankind closer together through the labors of many people working side by side. For self-satisfaction—the feeling that you are doing something for the betterment of world relations—and the warm glow that comes from helping those less fortunate, I don't think any young person could choose a more worthwhile project."

Judy Underwood
Jonesville, N. C.

The 17 year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh G. Underwood, Judy is spending the summer with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Armstrong in Cycle. The Armstrongs are a member of Surry-Yadkin EMC. Judy will be a senior at Jonesville High this fall and co-editor of the school yearbook. Her favorite subjects: math and English.

* * * * *

"My answer is 'Yes.' I think the Peace Corps is a marvelous idea and certainly within the reach of most of us. We can't all be presidents and governors, but by being a member of the Peace Corps we can all help fulfill our obligation as citizens of the United States. Not only would we be helping ourselves and our country, but we would be helping less fortunate nations to raise their standards of living."

Albert Greer, Jr.
Fleetwood, N. C.

Albert is 17 and a member of the Class of 1964 at Beaver Creek High School. He says he enjoys hiking and all water sports. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Greer, are a member of the Blue Ridge EMC.

"I say 'YES,' definitely. I strongly feel that working in the Peace Corps would be a very rewarding and satisfying experience. You would be doing something for your country and not 'asking what it can do for you.' You would gain much knowledge and experience during your training and two-year stay overseas. I believe it would help you to be a much better person and citizen."

Connie Crawford
106 Fairview Street
Havelock, N. C.

Connie is 14 and the daughter of Chief Warrant Officer and Mrs. R. H. Crawford. She is a rising freshman at Havelock High School and an active Girl Scout. The Crawfords receive their electricity from Carteret-Craven EMC.

* * * * *

"I hope that the Peace Corps will accept me when I'm old enough. My family has moved around a lot and everywhere I go I find that there's something different and interesting about people. I enjoy helping people and hope to become a nurse. I think that an opportunity to help people in one of the South American countries, too poor to afford the medical care we take for granted in the United States, would be a wonderful thing."

Whitney Zachary
Star Route, Box 117
Southport, N. C.

Whitney will be a freshman at Southport High School this year. She lives with her grandmother at Long Beach, which is served by Brunswick EMC.

Teen

ROUND TABLE

NEXT QUESTION

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUND-TABLE, The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. at once. Send a photo, too, if you have one, (we can't return it) and a few facts about yourself. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you \$5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a \$5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

"Should a girl be allowed to have a friend over when she is baby-sitting in someone's home?"

Maggie Foster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Danner Foster of Route 1, Roaring River, sent us this question and we're sending her a check for \$5.

Maggie is 17 years old and writes that she likes sports and music. The Fosters receive their electricity from Surry-Yadkin EMC.



Got problems with an aging furnace in your house? Well, electric heat wasn't made just for new houses, you know.

Electric heating equipment is ideal for use in older homes, especially where the present heating equipment is beginning to give trouble. Many, many homeowners in North Carolina have converted to electric heat, and they're happy with the change.

One reason electric heat has become so popular as a replacement heating system is that equipment often costs less to buy and install. With electric heat, there is no ductwork, no fuel storage tank, and no bulky furnace to pay for and maintain. This gives the homeowner more space and a more attractive house that's easier to decorate.

Members who have made the switch to electric heating tell us that they now enjoy a higher level of comfort in cold weather than ever before. And they like the individual room control of the temperature that electric heat affords them.

Another thing these members are mentioning is the "evenness" of electric heat. Sit anywhere in a room, they report, and it's the same temperature. No overheated spots, no chilly spots.

As you know, heating any home costs money—no matter how you do it. What you don't want, of course, is something that's extravagant. Electric heating is certainly not that. Practically all of the EMCs in North Carolina have rates that make electric heating an excellent buy for your money. Members who heat electrically say it's worth far more than it costs.

There are several types of electric heating equipment: base-

board, ceiling cable, wall panels, electric furnace, and the heat pump. Four out of five of these systems work on the same principle as an electric blanket. Electricity passes through the resistance wire or element. The resistance makes the wire warm. There's your heat. The heat pump works with a compressor very similar to the one in your electric refrigerator.

The electrification advisor at your EMC can give you complete information on electric heating equipment. He can calculate your heating requirements and give you an estimated cost of operation. You ought to talk with him soon.

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Genuine Confederate Money, Old Money, Broken Bank Notes of all states and Canada; Confederate Bonds, Civil War Muster Rolls. Send Insured. Reference: Jackson National Bank. J. D. Patrick, P. O. Box 73, Jackson, Georgia.

• ANNUAL MEETING

WOODSTOCK ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Friday, October 4, 1963 at 7:30 P.M. in the Pantego School Auditorium. Business, Entertainment, and FREE Prizes.

• CIVIL SERVICE TEST

This is your opportunity to prepare for Civil Service test at home. Keep your present job while training. We train you until you pass the test. Rush name, age and address for information to: ADVANCE SCHOOLS, P. O. Box 2598, Lakeland, Florida.

• POULTRY

HIGH QUALITY—LOW PRICES! Reds, Rocks, Rock-crosses \$3.95—100. "JUMBO" White Rocks \$5.49 COD. Heavy Breeds Straight hatch \$8.90; Pullets \$10.50. "DELUXE" White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Hampshire Reds, Wyandottes Straight Hatch \$10.90; Pullets \$18.90. Redrock Sexlink Pullets \$21.90. Straight Hatch \$11.90. Silver Cross Pullets \$22.90. Golden Buff Sexlink Pullets \$23.90. "FAMOUS" White Leghorn Pullets \$21.90. "CHAMPION" Pedigreed White Leghorn Pullets (Extra Large Eggs) \$23.90; Straight Hatch \$11.90. White Giants, Black Giants, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Silverlaced Wyandottes, Brahmas Straight Hatch \$14.90; Pullets \$25.00. Pekin Ducklings 12—\$4.75. Bronze and White Holland Broadbreasted Turkeys 12—\$12. Beltsville Turkeys 15—\$10. C.O.D. Live Guarantee fob. RUBY BABY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA5, Virginia Beach, Virginia. (Phone 428-2255)

Rocks, Reds or Cornish \$3.95—100. Large White Rocks \$5.49. Over 50 other breeds—Leghorns, Heavies and Crosses \$1.45 to \$5.75. Pullets \$10.50. Before you buy compare our prices. We guarantee to save you money. Customers choice of breeds shown in terrific big Free catalog. Shipment from hatchery your section. Delco Chicks, Home Office, 920 Ohio, St. Louis 3, Mo.

• FOR SALE

Several nice hunting rifles. Will take old hog rifles in trade. J. H. Christie, Route 5, Waynesville, N. C.

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FOOTSIES

By Bill Shelly

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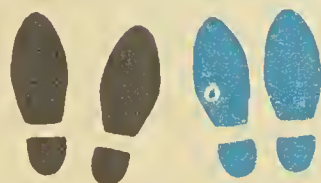
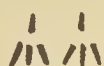


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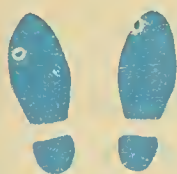


I told you that blacksmith had too many new-fangled ideas. Look, he put open-toed shoes on Bess."

() () ()



"Herbert, I have a feeling you've been giving these chicks too many vitamins."



"She doesn't give much milk, but she sure gets back to the barn fast."

() ()

"Martha—come here quick!"



"There's nothing wrong with your dishwasher, lady. You've been putting the dishes in your washing machine."



"I take it this is the first time you've ever milked a cow?"



Teddy left more of America to you

He spoke front-page headlines . . . hunted buffalo . . . led his Roughriders in battle . . . sometimes shook a big stick, and sometimes spoke softly. But perhaps Teddy Roosevelt's best gift to you was his efficient leadership in the conservation and development of America's natural resources. His policies paved the way for the electrification of vast and lonely reaches of countryside.

In return, America's Rural Electrification Systems have helped pay for many of Teddy's pet projects. Electric power bought at wholesale from Government dams helps finance irrigation, navigation, flood control, and recreational facilities.

Americans like to get away from it all occasionally to relax and have fun. Rural electrics, far off the beaten path, now serve hunting lodges, fishing camps, ski slopes, dude ranches, camping sites, and dozens of other recreational facilities.

Much of this vast playground for millions could not have existed except for Teddy's foresighted policies. Even ardent new disciples of his vigorous life, however, are glad to find rural power lines that let them decide how much to "rough it."



NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC SYSTEM

Seek Dismissal of Nantahala Sale

The State Utilities Commission has been asked to dismiss the application of Nantahala Power and Light Co. to sell its distribution facilities to Duke Power Company.

The request was made by 15 western North Carolina organizations — including Haywood Electric Membership Corporation and Blue Ridge Electric Association.

The sale had been approved by the Commission in a decision that was overturned by the State Supreme Court and remanded to the Utilities Commission. The Court later refused to reconsider the case.

The request for complete dismissal of the case said that the commission could find no evidence already submitted in the case that would justify the sale, and that such a decision is "not capable of being so supported by the introduction of new evidence."

In its decision, the Supreme Court held that the commission failed to back its findings with conclusions based on evidence in the case.

Those opposing the sale also argued that the commission order Nantahala to reach an agreement with Tapoco, Inc., to meet its distribution needs. Both Tapoco and

Nantahala are owned by the Aluminum Company of America, Nantahala's biggest customer.

Sale opponents pointed out that Nantahala and Tapoco reached an agreement with the Tennessee Valley Authority on Dec. 27—only 10 days after the commission approved the sale of Nantahala to Duke—under which TVA would supply supplemental power to both companies.

Kitchen Prayer Offer

See Page 18

BUCKLE UP!

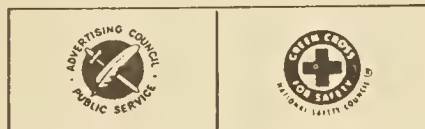
**Seat belts can save at least
5,000 lives a year—
reduce serious injuries by 1/3**

Isn't it time to heed this advice from The National Safety Council? Isn't it time to protect your loved ones and yourself by installing seat belts in your car?

Seat belts are *life* belts. Without a seat belt, when your car stops suddenly in a collision or emergency, you keep going with tremendous force. Into dash, windshield, window, or back of front seat. But with a seat belt, you "stay put" . . . with a vital Margin of Safety between you and serious injury.

Don't wait. Install and use seat belts now. You'll drive with a new peace of mind.

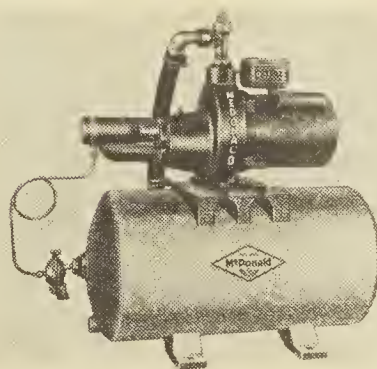
Buckle up for safety with seat belts!



*Published to save lives in co-operation with
The Advertising Council and The National
Safety Council*

**The CAROLINA
FARMER**

PUMPIN'EST PUMP AT THE PLEASIN'EST PRICES



**Quality Pumps
Since 1856**

During September McDonald pump dealers are participating in the Tarheel Plan Water Systems Promotion in which many of the electric co-operatives are offering cash or credit bonuses to members who purchase their first water system.

At this time, or any time, better see your McDonald dealer. From his line of dependable McDonald pumps, he can select one that will be just right for your needs now and in the future.

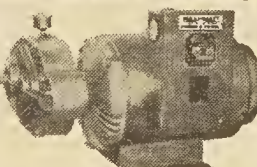


A.Y. McDonald MFG. CO.

**STANDBY
POWER
FOR
BIG LOADS**

WINCO PTO TRACTOR GENERATOR

**STARTS
7.5 H.P.
10 H.P.
MOTORS**



With
MAXI-WATT
MAXIMUM
EFFICIENCY & POWER

POWER CONTROL
15,000 Watts
(Int. Duty)

Emergency electric power for lights, heat, refrigeration, milker, milk cooler, water system or automatic feeders. Trailer mount for portable electric power. Mail coupon for full details.

WINCHARGER CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF ZENITH RADIO CORP.
SIOUX CITY 2, IOWA

**MAIL COUPON
FOR FULL FACTS**

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____



"Please, can I have the puppy back. I'll gladly pay you for it..."

Total: Zero

The clerk was handed a pay envelope which, through error, contained a blank check.

The astonished clerk looked at it and moaned: "I knew it would happen eventually! My deductions have at last caught up with my salary!"

Short Stuff

"So you're lost, little man," said the lady. "Why didn't you hang on to your mother's skirt?"

Answered the kid: "Couldn't reach it!"



A Technicality

A sentimental lady visiting a college campus paused before a huge old tree. Waxing poetical she exclaimed, "O wonderful elm! If you could only speak, what would you say to me?"

The senior showing her around was graduating in forestry. He explained "It would probably say, 'Pardon me, I'm an oak.'"

Wisecracks

...The small boy who voluntarily washes behind his ears is probably looking for his gum.

...The most disappointed people in the world are those who get what is coming to them.

...You can be sure that summer is here when your chair gets up when you do.

...A lot of us can recall when a wayward child was straightened up by being bent over.

...A lady recently wrote to her local newspaper the frightful warning that the Soviet Union could wipe us out without firing a single shot. All the Russians have to do is poison the glue on our trading stamps.

Living Modern

A teacher was telling her second graders about various things on the farm, including the fact that chickens grow from tiny, fluffy chicks to full-grown roosters and hens with a full quota of feathers.

"That's strange," one little guy interrupted her, "our chickens don't have feathers — they have plastic bags on them!"

HALE!

Works Both Ways

An Indian walked into a bank out West and asked for a loan of \$500 for 90 days.

"We must have something for security," said the banker. "How many horses have you?"

"One thousand head," was the reply.

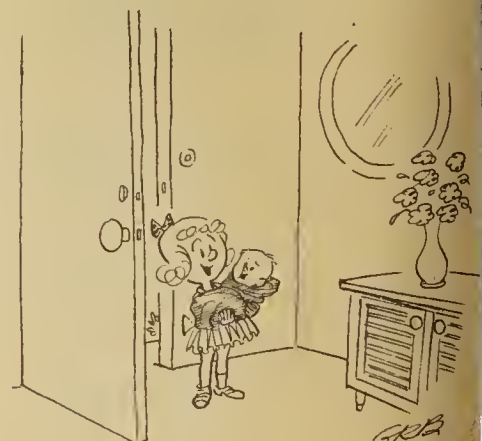
The bank then loaned the money to the Indian.

Before the note was due, the Indian appeared in the bank with money protruding from every pocket:

"Hmm," said the banker, "you'd better deposit your money here for safe-keeping."

The Indian looked the banker in the eye.

"How many horses YOU got?" he asked.



"Mother—guess who Heidi Olsen traded me for my kissing doll!"